VOL. XI. THE No. 568.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1797.

Two Horfes, a Light Waggon, and Harneſs compleat, for Sale. Enquire of the Printer. July 12, 1797.

WANTED,

AS an Aſſiſtant Teacher in the Pittſburgh Academy, a perſon who reads and ſpells the Engliſh language with accuracy, writes a fair hand, and is well acquainted with Arithmetic and the practical branches of the Mathematics. It will be alſo neceſſary that he produce teſtimonials of his qualifications as a Teacher, and a perſon of good character.

Pittſburgh, July 12, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE different Auctioneers appointed in the County of Allegheny, are requeſted immediately to come forward with their books and documents to ſettle up their buſineſs to the 30th of June, 1797, and take up their bonds where they have been complied with.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

July 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Certain Tract of Land, of firſt rate quality, ſaid to be the moſt valuable in the county, containing 955 acres, ſituate in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, lying on Crooked Run and one mile on the weſt branch of the Monongahela River, within two miles of the county town of Clarkeſburgh, and one mile of a Furnace and Forge now erecting on the river. This moſt valuable tract of land may be conveniently divided into three beautiful and rich farms; it alſo abounds with iron ore, ſtone coal, and lime ſtone, and has valuable ſeats for furnace or mills, is well timbered and watered; 600 acres of which is nearly level and may be made into excellent meadow. Laſt year the improvements made on this land produced 60 buſhels of Indian corn to the acre. The purchaſer paying one half down will have it at a very reaſonable price. For further particulars apply to JOHN AMBLER, Yough Forge, near Connellſville; WILLIAM DUCKETT, paper maker, near Shippenſburgh, or to the Rev. GEORGE TOWERS, Clarkſburgh.

July 1, 1797. 8t.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 6, 1797.

Thomas Alliſon, Iſaac Anderſon, George Armſtrong, Jacob Buffer, David Brown, Francis Bryan, John Bradollet, George Brinſinger, Thomas Beatty, Andrew Brown, David Braiſhaw, Samuel Copland, John Campbell, John Cobarn, Patrick Campbell, Joſias Campbell, Philip Corle, William Devlin, Jas. Dennifon, William Dennifon, Alex. Dennifon, Thomas Dunlap, Widow Dine, John Ebert, Hurorymus Eckman, John Finley, Peter Freeman, John Ferguſon, Charles Ferry, James Garret, Ephraim Goble, John Herron, Joſeph Hannah, William Hunt, John Johnſon, Chriſtopher Irvine, Henry Kine, James Kennedy, Gideon Long, James M'Intire, William Moore, Uriah Matſon, John Moore, Alexander M'Lane, Peter M'Haig, Walter M'Farlane, Henry M'Clintock, Samuel Man, Joſeph Moore, James Nickelſon, John Neil, John Nicholſon, Philip Hoover, Ann Phillips, John Ritchey, Mary Robinſon, Hugh Roſs, Robert Reed, Conn Rogers, Mary Robinſon, William Story, Joſeph Simpſon, Henry Shants, Andrew Sturd, William Snodgraſs, Jeremiah Smith, Alexander Taylor, Eliza Tate, James Terry, John Wilſon, John Walker, John Wills, Adam Wilſon, George Yager.

THE ſubſcriber, attorney to William Hill, of the city of New York, having obſerved an advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated May 26, 1797, and ſigned Robert Johnſton, relative to certain lots of land in the ſeven ranges, in which the ſaid Robert Johnſton claims an intereſt, thinks it neceſſary to inform the public, that only four lots of the lands which he is authoriſed to diſpoſe of (being lots No. 9, 14, 15 and 20, of townſhip No. 7, Range No. 2,) are included in the above advertiſement, and that whatever pretenſions the ſaid Robert Johnſton may have for damages againſt the the former owner of the above lots, the ſame cannot in any wiſe affect the title of the ſaid William Hill, which by conſulting the records in the office at Marietta, will be found clear and indiſputable.

D: M'ELHERAN, attorney for William Hill.

July 12, 1797.

OFFICIAL

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The whole of the intelligence which has, for ſome time paſt, been received from abroad, the correſpondence between this government and the miniſters of the belligerent powers reſiding here, and the advice from the officers of the United States civil & military upon the frontiers, all conſpire to ſhew in a very ſtrong light the critical ſituation of our country. That Congreſs might be enabled to form a more perfect judgment of it, and of the meaſures neceſſary to be taken, I have directed the proper officers, to prepare ſuch collections of extracts from the public correſpondence as might afford the cleareſt information. The reports made to me, from the ſecretary of ſtate, and the ſecretary at war, with a collection of documents from each of them, are now communicated to both Houſes of Congreſs. I have deſired that the meſſage, reports and documents may be conſidered as confidential, merely that the members of both Houſes of Congreſs may be apprized of their contents before they ſhould be made public. As ſoon as the Houſes ſhall have heard them, I ſhall ſubmit to their diſcretion, the publication of the whole, or any ſuch parts of them, as they ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient for the public good.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, July 3d, 1797.

ADDITIONAL REPORT

Of the ſecretary of ſtate, to the Preſident of the United States, of the proceedings of the officers of his Catholic Majeſty, in relation to the poſts occupied by the troops within the limits of the U. States, the boundary line, and other matters therewith connected.

ON Thurſday laſt, the 29th of June, I received further diſpatches from Andrew Ellicott, eſq the commiſſioner of the United States at the Natchez, dated the 10th of May laſt, of which an extract and copies, numbered one, two, & three, are ſubjoined. By this it appears, that a new motive has been aſſigned by the commander in chief, the Baron de Carondelet, and governor Gayoſo, for ſtill retaining the poſſeſſion of the poſts of the Natchez and the Walnut Hills, and for ſtrengthening the fortifications, viz. *to guard againſt an attack by the Britiſh from Canada.* This motive being derived from information communicated to the Baron de Carondelet by the Chevalier de Yrujo, the miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty to the United States, it appears neceſſary again to bring before the Preſident my correſpondence with the Spaniſh and Britiſh miniſters on that ſubject. Theſe papers are numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Although the miniſter declared he had juſt reaſons for ſuſpecting an expedition from Canada was preparing by the Britiſh againſt the upper poſts of Louiſiana, yet he never mentioned a ſingle fact or reaſon on which his ſuſpicion was founded. From all the exiſting circumſtances I ever believed the ſuſpicion to be groundleſs.——And the note of Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh miniſter, of the 19th of the laſt month, declares that no ſuch expedition has been or is intended, by the Britiſh government.

On the 16th of March laſt, by the Preſident's direction, I enquired of the miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty whether the Spaniſh troops had been withdrawn, agreeably to the treaty, from the territory of the United States; and, if not, what orders or meaſures for withdrawing them had been taken. To this the miniſter anſwered, on the 17th of April, that not having for ſome months heard from the Baron de Carondelet, he was "deprived of any information touching the ſteps taken for the execution of the treaty." Nevertheleſs he had previouſly informed the Baron de Carondelet of his ſuſpicions of a projected expedition from Canada; for on the 1ſt of May it is offered by governor Gayoſo, as a new reaſon for continuing to hold the poſts. Theſe two letters are numbered 10, 11.

On the 24th of June laſt, the miniſter of his Catholic majeſty wrote me the letter number 12, in which he undertakes to give the ſubſtance of two letters from the Barron de Carondelet, and which about a week before he had orally tranſlated to me from the Spaniſh originals. Theſe letters (as appears by the detail of them now given by the miniſter) exhibited divers complaints againſt Mr. Ellicott, whoſe conduct is aſſigned as the cauſe of an alledged miſunderſtanding between him and governor Gayoſo—and of the delay in commencing the running of the boundary line.

One article, however, the miniſter has omitted in his recital. The Baron de Carondelet complained, among other things, that Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commiſſioner on the part of the United States, for running the boundary line between their territories and thoſe of Spain. I was aſtoniſhed at this complaint, as I had then lying on my table a copy of Mr. Ellicott's letter to the Baron, dated the 27th of February, only three days after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez, announcing his arrival as the commiſſioner of the United States, for the object above expreſſed, and two copies of the Baron's anſwer, dated at N. Orleans the 1ſt of March; one, of the original Spaniſh, and the other a tranſlation in Engliſh, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Ellicott's letter, and "congratulating him on his arrival in that country, in the character of commiſſioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his moſt Catholic majeſty and the United States." I immediately preſented theſe copies to the miniſter, in whom the repugnance of fact to aſſertioned excited the natural ſenſation: but ſoon recollecting himſelf, he made this apology for the Baron, that he ſuppoſed he did not conſider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official! This letter, & the tranſlation of the Baron's anſwer, have been already laid before Congreſs, & publiſhed. I now ſubjoin the copy of the Baron's anſwer in Spaniſh —[No. XIII.]

The facts I have here ſtated, relative to the commplaint of the Baron de Carondelet, which the Spaniſh miniſter has omited in his detail, appeared to me important to be laid before you, to be conſidered together with the other complaints which the miniſter has recited. As to the complaint that Mr. Ellicott "attempted to get poſſeſſion of the Natchez fort by ſurprize, and that the governor Gayoſo has in his power documents which evidently prove the intention of that attempt," I have examined the two gentlemen who have brought Mr. Ellicott's diſpatches, and they declare that they never heard of ſuch an attempt being made or intended by Mr. Ellicott: and that, far from exciting diſaffection to the Spaniſh government in the minds of the inhabitants at the Natchez, he uniformly recommended patience and ſubmiſſion, until the Spaniſh juriſdiction ſhould be withdrawn.

Upon a view of the whole correſpondence now and before ſubmited to the Preſident, it appears that the governors of his Catholic majeſty, on the Miſſiſippi, have, on various pretences, poſtponed the running of the boundary line and the withdrawing of his troops from the poſts they occupied within the territory of the United States: that, after repeated overturns, promiſes and appearances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both thoſe reſpects their conduct demonſtrates that, for an indefinite period, they mean to avoid doing either: that there is but too much reaſon to beleive Mr. Ellicott's ſuſpicions well founded, that an undue influence had been exerciſed over the Indians by the officers of his Catholic majeſty, to prepare them for a ruptue with the United States—theſe ſuſpicions correſponding with other intelligence recently received by the ſecretary of war and by me. Mine is by a private letter from Col. Sargent, the ſecretary of the territory northweſt of the river Ohio, of which an extract (No. 14) is annexed.

Whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hoſtilities againſt the United States has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens, it may be difficult to ſay; but, that one or more of thoſe citizens have propoſed and taken meaſures to detach the ſouthern Indians from the intereſts of the United States, and to deſtroy the influence of the public agents over thoſe nations and to defeat the great objects of their appointment the chief of which is to preſerve peace, is certain. The evidence of this important fact will be laid before you by the ſecretary of war. That evidence having a reference to the Britiſh miniſter and his government, I took the liberty of addreſſing to him a letter, dated the 1ſt. (No. 15) to which I received the anſwer, No. 16.

As cloſely connected with this buſineſs, I lay before you the copy of my letter, No. 17, dated the 27th of April laſt, to Charles Jackſon, eſq. the diſtrict attorney of Georgia, reciting a paſſage in a letter from the Spaniſh miniſter, dated the 21ſt of April, declaring his poſitive knowledge that the Engliſh had made propoſitions to General Clark, of Georgia, to obtain his influence in that ſtate, in conjunction with ſome perſons who might make a diverſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida. By Mr. Jackſon's anſwer from which an extract, No. 18, is herewith preſented, it appears that after diligent enquiry he could not find any perſon that knew any thing of the buſineſs, or that entertained a belief of the kind—and that from general Clarke's known violent antipathies to the Engliſh, & other circumſtances, he doubted the truth of the report altogether.

On the 30th ult. I received a letter from Gen. Pinckney, dated the 9th of May, which contains the lateſt intelligence from him, and ſeems proper to accompany the other papers now laid before you. His letter, No. 15, therein referred to, has not yet come to hand.

All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, July 3d, 1797.

The following papers were communicated to both Houſes of Congreſs by a meſſage from the Preſident—July 3.

AUTHENTIC.

R. LISTON preſents his reſpects to Colonel PICKERING, Secretary of State.

When you firſt mentioned to me the ſuſpicions expreſſed by the Spaniſh miniſter reſpecting an expedition ſuppoſed to be preparing on the lakes, with a view to attack the Spaniſh poſts in Louiſiana, I took the liberty of obſerving to you, that I had no knowledge of any ſuch preparations, and did not believe they exiſted.

I have ſince requeſted information on the ſubject from the Governor General of Canada and his Majeſty's Secretary of State: and I have authority to aſſure you, that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to has been or is intended by the Britiſh government.

Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territory of the United States is an objection of ſufficient magnitude to induce the king's miniſters to reject any ſuch plan, were it ſuggeſted to them.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1797.

SIR,

Your note of the 19th of the laſt month, alluding to the ſuſpicions expreſſed by the Spaniſh miniſter, reſpecting an expedition ſuggeſted to be preparing at the Lakes, againſt the Spaniſh poſts in Louiſiana, I laid before the Preſident of the United States, who received great ſatisfaction from your aſſurance that no ſuch expedition has been or is intended by the Britiſh government.

Will you permit me to enquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition againſt any part of the dominions of Spain adjacent to the territory of the United States, where of from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of this enquiry: but the frankneſs of your verbal anſwer formerly relating to the alledged expedition from Canada, and the aſſurances in your note above mentioned, lead me to hope that you will not deem the preſent inquiry improper, and the proofs you have uniformly given of reſpect to the rights and intereſts of the United States authoriſe the further hope that you will feel yourſelf at liberty to communicate any information you poſſeſs which on this occaſion may concern their tranquility and welfare, and I beg you to be aſſured that it is on this ground only that I would make the enquiry. I will add, however, that it is not the reſult of *ſuſpicion* but of *information*, (in which your name is introduced) that ſome project of the kind has been contemplated, and that the means propoſed for carrying it into execution could not but be highly detrimental to the U. States.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ROBERT LISTON, Eſq. envoy extraordinay & miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty to the United States.

R. LISTON preſents his reſpects to COLONEL PICKERING, Secretary of State.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yeſterday.

In the courſe of laſt winter ſome perſons did actually propoſe to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas and the other poſſeſſions of his Catholic Majeſty adjoining to the territories of the United States.

The general outline of the project was, that the expedition ſhould be undertaken by a Britiſh force ſent by ſea, and ſeconded by a number of men reſident within the limits of the United States, who was aſſured, would be willing to join the King's ſtandard, if it were erected on the Spaniſh territory.

I informed the projectors that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this na-

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ture; and I particularly stated two objections to it—the impropriety of any measure that tended to a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians—a circumstance hinted at in the converſation that had taken place on the ſubject.

I conceived it to be my duty, however, to mention the buſineſs in my correſpondence with my ſuperiors: and I lately received an anſwer that his majeſty's miniſters did not think proper to give any countenance to the project—The two objections above alluded to (which I had of courſe inſiſted on in my report) are ſtated as ſufficient reaſons for its rejection.

You muſt allow me, ſir, to decline entering into any farther particulars—on the one hand, becauſe, although I have all along ſuſpected that the perſons who propoſed the plan to me might not improbably be the enemies of Great-Britain, to endeavour with ſiniſter views to inſinuate themſelves into my confidence, yet as theſe my ſurmiſes may be falſe, I ſhould not be juſtified in betraying the ſecrets of men who may have meant me well: and on the other hand, becauſe however looſe the principles of theſe ſpeculators may have been on the ſubject of the law of nations (as it regards the duties of neutrality) none of them in their intercourſe with me ever expreſſed ſentiments that were in any degree hoſtile to the intereſts of the United States.

Philadelphia, 21 July.

IN SENATE.

JULY 6.

Yeſterday Mr. Blount attended in his place as uſual, in conſequence of an order of the ſenate of Wedneſday, and after a motion to inform the Preſident and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the circumſtance, he aroſe and read from a paper he had prepared, to avoid miſrepreſentation, his ſentiments on the ſubject of the late ſecret communication—He ſaid that underſtanding an impeachment was to be brought againſt him for the part he was ſuppoſed to have taken in the contrivance of the Britiſh to invade the Spaniſh territory through the United States, he was determined to be ſilent in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, not doubting but in the end his character would come out pure, and defeat the malice of his enemies.

Mr, Tazewell was up to move the reduction of the appropriation for the diplomatic corps, on the ground that as Mr. Adams was merely removed from Liſbon to Berlin, and was to return to Liſbon after he had executed his miſſion to the court of Pruſſia, which he ſaid was required by extraordinary circumſtances, he ſaw no reaſon for making proviſion for two miniſters as he imagined the Preſident had no intention of appointing a miniſter ad interim to the court of Liſbon. At this moment the Preſident pro tem. (Mr. Jefferſon obtained leave of abſence yeſterday for the remainder of the ſeſſion) put into Mr. Tazewell's hands a communication juſt received from the Preſident, in order to ſhew him his miſtake. We heard it from the gallery, and it was to obtain the advice and conſent of the Senate to his nomination of William Smith of Charleſton (S. Carolina) to be Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Liſbon. This circumſtance, Mr. Tazewell ſaid, would induce him to preſs the ſubject, for he was certain that all our difficulties aroſe from our foreign intercourſe, and it was the ſenſe of the Senate that our diplomatic corps ought to be reduced inſtead of increaſed. The Senate however retained the appropriation.

The following report was then read by Mr. Roſs:

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Preſident's meſſage which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by William Blount, Eſq. one of the Senators from the ſtate of Tenneſſee, together with the papers accompanying the ſame, having had the ſame under their conſideration beg leave to make a farther report.

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgment or denial of the letter imputed to him; and having failed to appear or give any ſatisfactory explanation reſpecting it, your committee ſent for the original letter which accompanies this report and is in the following words:

Col. King's Iron-Works, April 21, 1797.

DEAR CAREY,

I wiſhed to have ſeen you before I returned to Philadelphia, but I am obliged to return to the ſeſſion of Congreſs, which commences on the 15th of May.

Among other things that I wiſhed to have ſeen you about, was the buſineſs Captain Chiſholm, mentioned to the Britiſh miniſter, laſt winter, at Philadelphia.

I believe, but am not quite ſure, that the plan then talked of will be attempted this fall, and if it is attempted, it will be in a much

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latter way than when talked of, unleſs the Indians act their part, I have no doubt but it will ſucceed. A man of conſequence has gone to England about the buſineſs; and, if he makes arrangements as he expects, I ſhall myſelf have a hand in the buſineſs, and, probably ſhall be at the head of the buſineſs on the part of the Britiſh.

You are, however, to underſtand, that it is yet not quite certain that the plan will be attempted; yet you will do well to keep things in a proper train for action in caſe it ſhould be attempted; and to do ſo will require all your management. I ſay will require all your management, becauſe you muſt take care in whatever you ſay to Rogers or any body elſe, not to let the plan be diſcovered by Hawkins, Dinſmoor, Byers, or any other perſon in the intereſt of the United States or Spain.

If I attempt this plan, I ſhall expect to have you and all my Indian country and Indian friends with me; But you are now in good buſineſs, I hope, and you are not to riſk the loſs of it by ſaying any thing that will hurt you, until you again hear from me. Where Captain Chiſholm is I do not know. I left him in Philadelphia in March, and he frequently viſited the miniſter and ſpoke upon the ſubject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation, by way of South-Carolina or Georgia.—He gave out that he was going to England, but I did not believe him.—Among things that you may ſafely do, will be to keep up the conſequence with Watts and the Creeks and Cherokees generally; and you muſt by no means ſay any thing in favour of Hawkins, but, as often as you can with ſafety to yourſelf, you may teach the Creeks to believe he is no better than he ſhould be. Any power or conſequence he gets will be againſt our plan. Perhaps Rogers, who has no office to loſe, is the beſt man to give out talks againſt Hawkins. Read the letter to Rogers, and, if you think it beſt to ſend it to him; put a wafer in it and forward it to him by a ſafe hand; or, perhaps you had beſt ſend for him to come to you, and ſpeak to him yourſelf reſpecting the ſtate and proſpect of things.

I have adviſed you in whatever you do to take care of yourſelf. I have not to tell you to take care of me too, for a diſcovery of the plan would prevent the ſucceſs, and much injure all the parties concerned. It may be that the commiſſioners may not run the line as the Indians expect or wiſh, and in that caſe, it is probable the Indians may be taught to blame me for making the treaty.

To ſuch complaints againſt me, if ſuch there are, it may be ſaid by my friends at proper times and places that Doublehead confirmed the treaty with the Preſident at Philadelphia and received as much as 3000 dollars a year to be paid to the nation over and above the firſt price; indeed it may with truth be ſaid that though I made the treaty, that I made it by the inſtructions of the Preſident, and in fact it may with truth be ſaid, that I was by the Preſident inſtructed to purchaſe more land than the Indians would agree to ſell. This ſort of talk will be throwing all the blame off me upon the late Preſident, and as he is now out of office it will be of no conſequence how much the Indians blame him. And among other things that may be ſaid for me is, that I was not at the running of the line and that if I had been it would have been run more to their ſatisfaction. In ſhort, you underſtand the ſubject, and muſt take care to give out the proper talks to keep up my conſequence with the Creeks and Cherokees. Can't Rogers contrive to get the Creeks to deſire the Preſident to take Hawkins out of the nation? for if he ſtays in the Creek nation, and gets the good will of the nation, he can and will do great injure to our plan.

When you have read this letter over three times, then burn it. I ſhall be at Knoxville, in July or Auguſt, when I will ſend for Watts, and give him the whiſkey I promiſed him. I am, &c.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Two Senators now preſent in the Senate have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Blount and have no doubt that this letter was written by him, your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the Secretary of War, a number of which are herewith ſubmitted, as well as the letter addreſſed by Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke his colleague in the Senate, and to this committee reſpecting the buſineſs now under conſideration; and find them all to be of the ſame hand writing with the letter in queſtion. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand when the copy tranſmitted to the Senate was read in his preſence on the 3d inſt. he acknowledged in his place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preſerved a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully perſuaded that the original letter ſent to Carey by Mr. Blount

They alſo find that that man Carey to whom it was addreſſed, is, to the knowledge of Mr. Blount, in the pay and employment of the United States, as their interpreter to the Cherokee nation of Indians and an aſſiſtant in the public factory at Teſſico Blockhouſe.—That Hawkins who is ſo often mentioned in this letter as a perſon who muſt be brought into ſuſpicion among the Creeks, and if poſſible driven from his ſtation, is the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the United States among the ſouthern Indians; Dinſmore is agent for the United in the Cherokee nation; and Byers, one of the agents in the public factory at Teſſico Blockhouſe.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auſpices of the Britiſh, is ſo capable of different conſtructions and conjectures that your committee AT PRESENT FORBEAR giving any decided opinion reſpect it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appeared to be inconſiſtent with intereſts of the United States and of Spain; and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they conſider his attempts to ſeduce Carey from his duty, as a faithful interpreter, and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States reſiding among them; meaſures he has propoſed to excite a temper which muſt produce the recal or expuliſion of our ſuperintendant from the Creek nation; his inſidious advice tending to the advancement of his own popularity and conſequence at the expence and hazard of the good opinion which the Indians entertain of this government, and of the treaties ſubſiſting between us and them; your committee have no doubt but Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconſiſtent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his preſent public truſt in this body, and amounts to a high miſdemeanor.

They therefore unanimouſly recommend to the Senate an adoption of the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That William Blount, Eſq. one of the Senators of the United States, having been guilty of a high miſdemeanor entirely inconſiſtent with his public truſt and duty as a Senator, be, and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

It was then propoſed to take up the reſolution—and on the other ſide to poſtpone the further conſideration thereof till to-morrow, which after ſome diſcuſſion was agreed to.

Mr. Blount in his place demanded a copy of the report, and again read the written ſpeech before mentioned,—the copy of the report and other papers were ordered.

Mr. Blount then deſired to have counſel, which cauſed a long debate, but it was at length agreed, 19 to 5, that he ſhould be allowed two counſels; three were propoſed by Mr. Blount, but rejected unanimouſly.

The trial was fixed to come on at 11 o'clock this day in the Senate chamber.

After which the gallaries were cloſed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, July 6.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee on the confidential meſſage, reported a reſolution—That William Blount, a Senator of the United States, from the ſtate of Tenneſſee, be impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the reſolution for impeaching William Blount, Senator from the ſtate of Tenneſſee, of high miſdemeanor.

Mr. Sitgreaves read a paper ſubſcribed by Meſſrs. Lee, Rawle and Lewis, counſellors applied to by the Preſident for their opinion, in which they have declared Mr. Blount's letter to be criminal, and ſuggeſted impeachment as the proper courſe to be purſued.

It ſeemed on all hands to be admitted that Mr. Blount ſhould be impeached, but it was inquired whether an impeachment would not prevent legal proceſs by the executive and ſmother the buſineſs? For it was ſuppoſed that the facts could be better drawn out in a court of law than by an inquiry before the Senate.

The Secretary of State was ſaid to have made arrangements for a full diſcovery, which will not be prevented by the publicity of the papers. The committee declined to vote the impeachment until they had evidence of the letter being written by Mr. Blount; on which account they roſe and reported progreſs—In the houſe a motion was made to require Meſſrs. Grove, M'Dowell, Macon and Baldwin, to give teſtimony on oath at the bar of the houſe as to the hand writing of Mr. Blount—they were ſworn accordingly, and depoſed that they had ſeen Mr. Blount write, and believed the letter to be of his writing.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 18.

BUONAPARTE is nominated to the Congreſs of Byrnes, [illegible] to be directed to ſtipulate for the liberty of La Fayette, and his co-priſoners.

The executive directory will receive in public ſitting General Maſſena, who has not the definitive treaty of peace, but (ſay the journaliſts aſſert, but the ratification of the emperor of the preliminary articles.

By the ſecond repreſentations made to the councils, of the campaigns of France, it appears that from the 8th of September, 1796, to the 19th of February, 1797, the armies of the French Republic have gained 18 victories, of which 31 were pitched battles—have killed 162,600 of their enemies—made priſoners 197,784—taken 238 ſtrong cities, 319 forts, camps and redoubts, 7668 cannon and mortars, 187,763 fire arms, 2,388,180 pounds powder, 207 ſtandards; 5486 horſes, &c. [Le Cenſeur des Journaliſtes.

LONDON, May 6.

A new meeting of the Livery of London is called, to inſtruct their repreſentatives to uſe their influence againſt the miniſter and for peace.

On application from the American conſul general in France, to the miniſter of the marine, April 23, relative to the iniquitous condemnation of two United States veſſels, the miniſter anſwered, that the United States muſt firſt break their treaty with Great Britain.

Letters from Ratiſbon of the 21ſt ult. contain the important and unexpected intelligence of the king of Pruſſia having charged his miniſter at the German diet to notify in an official manner to the ſeveral envoys, "that the French Directory having deſired his mediation in a peace between France and Auſtria, by means of Caillard, the French ambaſſador at Berlin, in the courſe of laſt March; his Pruſſian majeſty had acceded to the requeſt of the French government, on condition that nothing be demanded of him contrary to his relations with the ſtates of the empire, and on a further condition that a general peace for the Germanic empire and even for England, ſhould be attained by ſuch mediation.

"That the king of Pruſſia had immediately communicated this propoſal and the anſwers to the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and London. That the emperor, compelled by circumſtances, had accepted the mediation."

May 13. Our accounts from Portſmouth this morning, ſtate that Earl Howe landed from on board the fleet yeſterday afternoon, where order was perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.—His lordſhip, we underſtand to have reported, that he found things upon his firſt going on board, much better than he expected, and that they were now as well as he could wiſh. The ſhips had their ſails looſe yeſterday, as the ſignal for ſailing, but the wind was unfortunately adverſe.

Extract from the Dutch Journals, from the 1ſt to the 6th of April.

The Batavian Republic is now in a ſtate very little ſatisfactory to any of the contending parties in it. The ſtagnation of our commerce, the inactivity of our marine, the weight of our public taxes, has ſpread univerſal affliction among the inhabitants of all our provinces, our only conſolation is in the hope that times will mend. Some judgment may be formed of the weight of the burdens which oppreſs us, when it is known that at a time when all the branches of induſtry are dried up there has been levied of laſt year, the enormous ſum of 61,758,735 florins; and that the expences of this ſame province amounted to 58,448,654 florins.

Under the reign of the Stadtholder, the expences of the Seven Provinces never exceeded 35,000,000 florins.

FRANKFORT, April 29.

Yeſterday a veſſel ſailed from hence to Cologne, the firſt inſtance of the kind that has occurred theſe five years in conſequence of the war.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

By the Two Siſters, from Amſterdam we learn, that the Army of the North was expected there every moment: and that forty tranſports were taken up, in the Dutch ports for ſome expedition ſuppoſed againſt England or Ireland.

by an eſtimate printed and diſtributed lately, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, contained in a letter from the Secretary of State, it appears, that if Congreſs ſhall ſit for ſixty one days, the total expence of their ſeſſion will come to eighty thouſand nine hundred and eighty dollars and ſixty ſix cents.

BOSTON, June 28.

Lateſt by many days, from France.

Captain Freeman arrived here laſt night, in 37 days from Bourdeaux. By him we received French papers down to May 18, but they contain no news of importance; except numerous confirmations of peace, which is ſpoken of as a general one.—Indeed the French legiſlature were contemplating the ceſſation of thoſe laws which were to expire on the epoch of a general peace.

The revival of militia throughout the Commonwealth, is the expected conſequence of the late general orders.

Orders are given for filling the vacancies in the Boſton regiment; and exertions are making by the Captains and other officers of companies, for uniforming and diſciplining their corps.

Pittsburgh, July 20.

PRESQU'ISLE, July 6, 1797.

Tueſday laſt the 4th of July the gentlemen of Erie and its vicinity aſſembled for the purpoſe of celebrating the anniverſary of the auſpicious Day which gave birth to American Independence. Captain Biſſell, commandant of the fort, politely offered the uſe of the battery for the accommodation of the company. A handſome bower was erected, and an elegant repaſt provided on the occaſion; at three o'clock the company ſat down to dinner, when the following Toaſts were drank, accompanied with a diſcharge of artillery.

1. The Day—may it ever be a feſtival in the calender of Freemen.

2. The United States of America—may the honor and independence of our country never be proſtrated at the ſhrine of foreign influence.

3. The Preſident—as he poſſeſſes the confidence, may he emulate the virtues of his predeceſſor.

4. The Vice Preſident.

5. The Mount Vernon Farmer, GEORGE WASHINGTON—may the gratitude and affection of Americans accompany him in his retirement; may the declining ſun of his life be happy as the meredian was uſeful and glorious, and at its ſetting may he receive the reward of a great and good man.

6. The Governor and State of Pennſylvania

7. The Memory of Major Gen. Wayne.

8. General Wilkinſon and the Weſtern Army—may an approving country reward their ſervices.

9. All Nations in Amity with us—may our juſt, impartial and friendly conduct, convince them and the world of the ſuperiority of a Federal Republic over every other form of government.

10. Our Miniſters to Foreign Governments—may they vindicate our rights with firmneſs and their exertions be crowned with ſucceſs.

11. The Memory of thoſe Worthies who, in the late conteſt, ſealed their love of Liberty with their Blood—may the bleſſings they have entailed on their country excite the gratitude of poſterity.

12. The Government and the People—may the man who would attempt to ſeparate them meet with the contempt and abhorrence of all real Americans.

13. The friend of America, the unfortunate La Fayette—may the clouds of perſecution be diſpelled by the light of humanity, and La Fayette reſtored to freedom and happineſs.

14. The Fair Daughters of Columbia.

15. Preſqu'iſle—may it ever be diſtinguiſhed by the fertility of its ſoil and the patriotiſm of its inhabitants.

After ſpending the day in the utmoſt harmony, enjoying the "Feaſt of Reaſon and the flow of Soul," at 8 o'clock the company ſeparated to their reſpective homes with the pleaſing ſatisfaction of having celebrated with unity of true Americans, the political Birthday of our happy Republic.

The 4th of July, the 22d Anniverſary of American Independence, has been generally celebrated by the citizens throughout the Weſtern Country. It is with great pleaſure we notice among the number the inhabitants of the towns of Beaver and Warren and the neighbourhood. The Toaſts drank on the occaſion convey a ſpirit of patriotiſm truly American.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

AN American gentleman ſome years ago was ſhewing an Iriſhman the figure of a ſhip, very elegant painted upon a wall at Haerlem, when the Hibernian, after viewing it with evident marks of delight, exclaimed, "By St. Patrick, it is mighty beautiful; I am ſure it was never done in this country."—"How can that be (ſaid the American) when you ſee it is pourtrayed upon the wall." "Arrah! and ſo it is (replied the other much embarraſsed at his own want of obſervation) but I mane, that the man who did it never was here."

TOWNS OF ERIE, WARREN, WATERFORD AND FRANKLIN.

THE *Second payment* for Lots in the ſaid Towns purchaſed at the Public Sales made at Philadelphia, Carliſle & Pittſburgh, in the months of July and Auguſt laſt, 1796, muſt be made on or before the 17th day of Auguſt next, together with lawful intereſt from the time of ſale, or in failure of ſuch payment the ſale will be abſolutely void and of no effect.

The payments will be received at any time before or on the ſaid day at my Office, No. 45, in Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

June 30, 1797.

NEW STORE.

In Beaver Creek Settlement.

Juſt opened at WILLIAMS'S MILLS, *ſixteen miles from the Ohio, at the Forks of Little Beaver, on the main waggon road leading from Pittſburgh through M'Intoſh, up Big Beaver, by ſaid Mills to Mahoning, Shenango, the great Salt Springs, Pymatuning, and New Connecticut Settlements.*

The aſſortment of GOODS for Sale there, conſiſts of a conſiderable variety of articles, ſome of which are as follows, viz.

GREEN, *drab, blue and mixed coloured broadcloths*
Caſſimers, aſſorted colours
Beaverets
Foreſt cloths and coatings
Flannels, velvets and corduroys
Royal ribs and nankeens
A variety of calicoes, chintzes and cambrics
Worſted, cotton & ſilk and cotton hoſe
Iriſh linens & durants
Taboreens & cambletts
Blankets
A variety of ſilk handkerchiefs
Cotton and linen ditto
Muſlin cravats and ſhawls
Dimity and ſtriped bed ticking
Silk, thread, mohair
Bindings, ribbons
Pins, needles, buckaback, ſciſſors, knives
Thimbles, razors and ſpectacles
Ink ſtands, powder, lead and ſalt
Tea and coffee
10d and 6d nails
Glaſs,

And a variety of other articles for which Caſh, wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Tow and Flaxen Linen, Butter, Beeſwax, & Furrs will be received in payment, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

June 20, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRYAED from the ſubſcriber living on Loyalhannah creek, Salem townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a Bay Mare, branded on her left ſhoulder either 21 or 23, not very perceivable, a natural trotter, has dark mane, legs and tail, 4 or 5 years old, ſhe ſtrayed away about the middle of April.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and returns her, or advertiſes in the Pittſburgh Gazette where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

ELISHA WALL.

July 4, 1797.

Taken up on the 12th inſtant,

by the ſubſcriber in the woods near Turtle creek and the old Pennſylvania road, a Roan Horſe, 6 years old, thirteen hands an half high, ſome ſaddle marks, a blaze in his face, had an old ſaddle and bridle on. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

ASA COOK.

July 20, 1797.

The Subſcriber has for Sale, a

NEGRO WENCH,

who is good for houſe or out work. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN RICHEY, Copper Smith, near Budds Ferry, Yough.

Weſtmoreland county, July 18, 1797.

WESTMORELAND TROOP OF HORSE.

THE gentlemen that compoſe ſaid Troop will pleaſe to take Notice, that the ſecond Tueſday in Auguſt next is appointed for Military Exerciſe at Greenſburgh—a punctual attendance is expected, as all the abſentees may expect to be ſtrictly fined, agreeably to the rules and regulations of ſaid Troop.

By order of the Officers and Company preſent at laſt meeting.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Secretary.

July 15, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deputy Surveyor's Office for the Diſtrict in the county of Weſtmoreland, bounded as follows—beginning at where the purchaſe line joins Canon's diſtrict, thence by ſaid purchaſe line to Allegany river, down Allegany river to the mouth of Kiſkiminitas, the up Kiſkiminitas and Conemaugh to the mouth of Stoney run, from the mouth of Stoney run a direct line to the line of Woods diſtrict where the Pennſylvania road croſſes the Laurel Hill, and by the weſtern boundary of Woods and Canon's diſtrict to the place of beginning, is kept at the houſe of Col. Charles Campbell, on Blacklick, where attendance on behalf of James Roſs, Eſq. the deputy, will be given by

EPHRAIM B. ELLIOT.

July 12, 1797.

Whereas there is a partner-

ſhip in a tract of land ſurveyed in the name of Andrew Simpſon, ſituate in Allegany townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſome moveable property, between John & Charles Barr, and whereas the ſaid Charles Barr hath taken property belonging to me, and abſconded, and as it appears likely that the ſaid Charles may offer ſaid land for ſale, this is to forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid land from him until he comes and makes a ſettlement with me.

JOHN BARR.

July 11, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living about four miles from Pittſburgh, in Pitt townſhip, a dark red COW, with a ſtreak of white along her back, both hind legs white, and has been bored in each horn twice. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM.

July 17, 1797.

To whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS Samuel Boyd (formerly ſtorekeeper at the mouth of Turtle creek, now ſtorekeeper in Pittſburgh) employed the ſubſcriber to keep a ſtore for him at the houſe of Thomas M'Kee, Eſquire, in Plumb townſhip, ſome time in the month of November laſt; and whereas, on the 31ſt day of May laſt, the ſaid Samuel Boyd and the ſubſcriber ſettled accounts for the goods intruſted to him to diſpoſe of for the ſpace of ſix months, while he was in ſaid Boyd's employ, before John Wilkins, Eſq. in Pittſburgh, which ſettlement is certified by the juſtice, in the words following, to wit, Robert M'Gill in account with Samuel Boyd, total amount of account and bills, £. 761 14 7 1-2. By amount of remittances £. 638 1 7—By the book out £. 90 15 0—By ſixty dollars for ſix months £. 22 10—£. 751 6 7—Balance paid in notes £. 10 8 0 1-2. Settled this account this day and exchanged duplicates ſame tenor and date; the ſaid Robert M'Gill making himſelf liable for any lawful credits which may come in againſt the books as they now ſtand balanced. May 31, 1797. Samuel Boyd, Robert M'Gill, atteſt John Wilkins. Since which final ſettlement with Samuel Boyd, he has publiſhed an advertiſement in my name, and with my name thereunto ſubſcribed, in the following words, "Notice. Thoſe that ſtands indebted to Robert M'Gill are requeſted to make immediate payment to John Johnſton, Eſq. before the 15th day of July, an immediate compliance will very much oblige your's, &c. Robert M'Gill. June 24, 1797." Thoſe who are concerned, will perceive, that Samuel Boyd's conduct in this buſineſs, tends to injure me with thoſe, at leaſt, who have dealt in the ſtore or may owe ſome ſmall balances in the books, as commencing ſuits againſt perſons without firſt ſending in their accounts is a method not generally taken by men in buſineſs who wiſh to ſtand well with their cuſtomers, and may have an influence on the minds of the people in general ſo as to injure me in future dealings in that line of buſineſs. I ſhall not at preſent take any notice of the falſe advertiſement, nor have recourſe to the law for that ſatisfaction which it would give me for the improper uſe of my name to ſerve private purpoſes. I ſhall only mention, that the advertiſement of the 24th of June, 1797, is falſe, and wrote and publiſhed without the knowledge of

ROBERT M'GILL.

Plumb townſhip, July 12, 1797.

By Yeſterday's M

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

In the Senate, on Saturday morning order of the day was called for on the for expelling William Blount from his ſe the Senate—Mr. Martin and Mr. Cocke ſworn as to the hand writing of Mr. Bl which they ſubſtantiated. The buſineſs not been far proceeded with, when Mr. Bl took his ſeat, and informed the houſe Me Dallas and Ingerſoll, his council, were re to plead in his defence. They were allo to take their ſeats at the bar of the Houſe

Mr. Dallas commenced the defence very able and ingenious addreſs which oc pied more than three hours.

Mr. Ingerſoll followed him in a ſpeech nearly two hours. Theſe gentlemen had courſe to every precedent which could produced from hiſtory and to every argume which ability and ingenuity could ſuggeſt.— They particularly relied on the ground th the PUNISHMENT of an offender ſhould in caſe precede the TRIAL, and that to exp Mr. Blount from his ſeat at this time, woul be to do what could only be done, provide he was found guilty of the impeachment pre ferred.

The defence being finiſhed, Mr. Roſs roſe and in a very luminous ſpeech examined all the arguments which had been adduced by the counſel, and ſhewed their want of ſolidity.— He juſtified the expulſion of Mr. Blount from his ſeat, on the evidence they had of his unworthineſs to fill it; and appealed very forcibly on the feelings of the houſe as to the nature of the crime of which he ſtood charged, and as to what might have been the conſequence had his plans been carried into effect. This ſpeech ſeemed to have great weight on the houſe, add after ſome other members had offered a few words on the occaſion, Mr. Bloodworth moved to poſtpone the buſineſs till Monday. This was negatived. The queſtion was then put on the expulſion, and carried 26 to 1. The negative vote was Mr. Tazewell's. After this deciſion had taken place, Mr. Blount was taken into the cuſtody of the meſſenger of the Senate.

July 12.

Yeſterday the extraordinary Seſſion of Congreſs was brought to a period by the adjournment of both Houſes. Whilſt the doors of the Houſe of Repreſentatives were cloſed, we underſtand the Select Committee appointed to prepare Articles of Impeachment againſt Gov. BLOUNT, made a report of certain papers found in his poſſeſſion, amongſt which we have heard, were ſeveral letters which had paſſed between him and a perſon of the name of ROMAINE, of New York. In order to probe this myſterious affair to the bottom, the Select Committee have power given them to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and to ſend for perſons, papers and records, from any part of the United States. The members appointed on the Select Committee were Meſſrs. Sitgreaves, Baldwin, Dawſon, Harper and Dana.—The laſt gentleman, we believe, has declined ſerving: we have not heard who is appointed in his ſtead.

Our readers will not be ſurpriſed to hear that BLOUNT is gone off, when they are informed, that though, in the firſt inſtance, bonds to the amount of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS were required, the Senate have now held him to bail only in bonds of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, viz. himſelf in 1000 dollars, and two ſureties in 500 dollars each!

July 14. Major Nicholls, the marſhal, arrived in town laſt evening, after a fruitleſs purſuit of Mr. Blount.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability dated Savannah, July 1, ſays, "We have nothing new here, but what we have from your quarter, unleſs it be worth informing you that 40 or 50 Frenchmen in uniform arrived here by water from Charleſton, whoſe deſtination is ſaid to be Auguſtine, from which it is inferred by ſome that the Spaniards will ſhortly give it up to the French."

Strange advantage of having a BEARD.

AMONG the cuſtoms of the Sicilians there is one that appears ridiculous to us, and which is notwithſtanding ſtrictly obſerved. Neither men nor women are allowed to lodge in public houſes, if they have not a beard upon their chins. Guards viſit all the inns and public houſes at night, and examine the beds, to ſee whether there is one without a beard in them; and no beardleſs perſons are admitted to lodge in theſe houſes, without being particularly known to ſome inhabitant of character, or having authentic atteſtations and certificates

Forty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Hanover, and from Westminster town, on the 23th ult. Two German Servants, viz. HENRY SCHMACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, he is of Low Dutch extraction, and speaks High Dutch but indifferently, of a middle stature, short curly brown hair, had on and took with him a high crown felt hat, a deep blue cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, blue velvet breeches, two pair mixed stockings, and a pair of shoes.

CATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 years, of a middle stature, chunky made, full faced, short sandy hair, had on and took with her a high crown felt hat, several caps, a German jacket, two striped linsey petticoats, one black stuff ditto, and one striped stuff ditto, one pair of white cotton stockings, and one pair of shoes; and as they went off together it is presumed they will pass for man and wife. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so that their master may get them again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

June 12, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, near Budd's Ferry, a compleat KEEL BOAT, 66 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth. The terms of sale will be made known by Samuel Boyd, in Pittsburgh, or by the subscriber.

ROBERT BOLDRIGS.

June 15, 1797.

Abner and Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the present season, amongst which are warranted BOULTING CLOTHS, of which they mean to keep a regular supply—they have also a few tons of Iron and Castings, all which they offer for sale on the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1797.

A PERSON who called himself Captain M'CLEAN, of Allegheny county, left a HORSE with the subscriber on the 17th of March last, as he said, for eight or ten days, but as said Horse has not been taken away, I hereby give notice, that if he is not taken away before the 8th of July next, he will on that day be sold to defray the expence of his keeping.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE,

Westmoreland county, June 22, 1797.

ALL persons have any demands against the subscriber are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of July next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1797.

Town of East-Liberty.

THE subscriber having laid out a TOWN west of the Laurel Hill, on the new state road from Bedford to Pittsburgh, on Ligonier Valley, Donnegal township, Westmoreland county, within one mile of Westmoreland Furnace and Forge. It is situated on a level spot of ground on each side of said road, which is 60 feet wide; the soil is good, water convenient; as there is a run of excellent water on each side the Town, one of which is sufficient for a mill or any other water works; it is one mile from Loyalhannon creek, where there is a good grist and saw mill, and several others not more than four miles off good stones and timber for building in great plenty, and two lime stone quarries adjoining the town. The Lots are now offered for sale at Twenty Dollars each, without any condition of settlement—Ten Dollars to be paid in hand, and the remainder at the end of one year, when the deed will be made. Each Lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep to a 12 feet alley—water may be had on each Lot by digging about 10 feet, there is plenty of stone coal very convenient. Purchasers may be accommodated with Out Lots at a low rate. A plan of the Town may be seen at the subscriber's on the premises, who has the residue of the place to sell, on which there is a good body of iron ore.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN.

Ligonier Valley, June 7, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscribe on Pine Creek, about five miles from th mouth, about the middle of April last a Bay HORSE eight years old this spring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white spot on his nose, had a bell on, with a leather strap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittsburgh, or gives information where he may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by.

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1st, 1797.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, a sorrel Mare, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BLACK.

June 20, 1797.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT *the corner of the* DIAMOND *in Market Street, and opposite the sign of the Waggon, has just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a General Assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's Ferry on the west side of the Allegheny river, on the 3d day of May last, a brown Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, the off eye wall'd, a blaze in his face, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXNADER LOGAN.

June 3, 1797.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of BENJAMIN HARRIS, late of Washington township, deceased, are desired to render them properly attested, and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

JACOB HARRIS, JAMES PURVIANCE, } Executors.

Fayette county, June 5, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the landing at Pittsburgh on the 26th instant, a sorrel Gelding supposed to be about 13 or 14 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet and one of his fore feet white, up his leg a good way, a blaze in his face, and several saddle spots, a small mane and tail, a natural trotter, blind in one eye, shod all round, and I believe branded R. N. on the near thigh. The above reward will be given to any person who will be kind enough to secure said Horse, and send the subscriber word, and if brought home reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber living near the mouth of Redstone creek. It is supposed he is making towards home on the east side of the Monongahela river.

RICHARD NOBLE.

June 30, 1797.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON *the 8th of May, instant, ran away from the subscriber living on the Glade road in Westmoreland county, ten miles from Greensburgh, a negro slave named* TOM GADDEN, *about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, stout well made fellow, talks both the English and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muslin overalls and jacket, one pair of silk and cotton hose, and a pair of woolen hose, one fine and one wool hat, and sundry other wearing apparel; the presumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Presqu'isle. Whoever takes up said slave and brings him home to his master, or secures him in any jail, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges paid by me.*

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf,

CUT NAILS.

THE *subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. It performs the business in such an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himself it will prove a very valuable acquisition to this western country, as he will be able to supply those who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different sizes, at a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are superior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.*

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of these excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, on the road leading from Noblestown to the mouth of Miilers Run, a black Horse with a star in his forehead, a snip, his left hind foot white, and about three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES GILMORE.

June 12, 1797.

Taken up trespassing in

the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Huntington township, Westmoreland county, a sorrel Horse, blind of the near eye, has three white feet, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB STOCKTON.

June 27, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions, Summonses warrants, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

NOTICE

THAT in pursuance of instructions the Secretary of War, all the of the buildings erected, at the the United States, within the Fort by the name of Fort Pitt, will be public auction, for ready money, on day the 8th of August next; if not ously sold at a valuation to be made petent Judges. For further informatio ply at the Quarter Master's Office, burgh.

July 6th, 1797.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1797.

A.

David Anslie.

B.

Francis Bryan; Jacob's creek; James Blair, John Byrnes, Adam Becket, John Burns, John Boreland; Robert Barr, Thomas Brandon, James Bruff, Thomas Boles, William Boyle, Henry Blakeway.

C.

John Cunningham, Wallace's mill, 2; Faithfull Creighton, John Clows, 2; John Cummins, 2; Ishmael Conyers, George Craford, near M'Kee's Port; George Carson, Daniel Collins, Mr. Call, Matthew Comb, Jacob Cocks, Abner Coats, James Colwell.

D.

John Dickey, James Dickson.

E.

George Elliot, Montours run; Robert Esteb, Peter's creek.

G.

Alexander Gillfillen, Thomas Gillfillen, Thomas Gamble, Arthur Gardner, Devor's ferry; Peter Gibler, Benjamin I. Gilliams, Captain Samuel Grimes, John Gleh.

H.

Thomas Hill, Montours run; John Hilton, Uriah Hull.

I.

John Jones, Great Crossing; Rob. Jewel, Thomas Jones.

K.

William Kennedy, Sawmill run; James Kearns.

L.

James Lawton, Lieut. Lukins, Robert Little, 2; John Lindsay, Parkinson's ferry.

M.

John Moore, Peter's township; John M'Cullough, Hugh Martin, Plumb township; Alexander M'Cracken, St. Clair township; Thomas Miller, John M'Clure, Sen. Alexander M'Clelland, Robinson's run; John M'Cormick, James Morrison, James M'Call, Peters creek; Donald M'Donald, John M'Donald, Scotch Bottom.

O.

William Owen, Big Island, Allegheny.

P.

William Padgett, Sophia Paul, John Parsons, John Pollock.

R.

Charles Ramsay, David Riley, William Rankin, David Robinson, Yough, 2; Mary Robinson, Pucketty.

S.

Catharine Smith, George Salmon, junr. Benjamin Steer, Joseph Simpson.

T.

George Teel, Elie or Peter Turil, Robert Teaz.

V.

Doctor Thomas Vandyke, Sarah Vanduyne.

W.

John Warder, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Williams, Margaret West, Thompson's run, Thomas Wallace.

Y.

Peter Young, Elie Yarnall, jun.

Taken up trespassing in

the inclosure of the subscriber, a dark sorrel Mare, 4 years old, a natural trotter; about 15 hands, a star in her forehead; and white spots on her wither, no brand perceivable. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again by applying to,

JAMES PAUL.

White Pine Run, Westmoreland County, June 25, 1797.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer.